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THE DEMOCRATIC BANNER.

VOLUME 17.

MOUNT VERNON, OHIO, TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1853.

NUMBER 8.

THE DEMOCRATIC BANNER

BY EDWARD J. ELLIS.

The Democratic Banner is published every Tuesday morning, in Woodward's Building, corner of Main and Vine streets, by EDWARD J. ELLIS, at the following rates:

Per year, in advance, \$1 75
If paid within the year, 2 00
After the expiration of the year, 2 50

No paper will be discontinued except at the option of the publisher until all arrears are paid. Town subscribers who have their papers left by the carrier will be charged two dollars a year.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertising candidates' names, in advance, \$1 00
One square, 13 lines or less, 3 weeks or less, 1 00
Every subsequent insertion, 25
One square 3 months, 2 50
One square 6 months, 4 00
One square 1 year, 6 00
One-fourth column per year, 10 00
One-third of a column per year, 12 00
One-half column per year, 15 00

When there is no contract made, and the number of insertions is not marked on the advertisement, it will be charged for as above, and the publisher will be charged for the three first insertions, or at any subsequent period.

JOB PRINTING.

OF ALL KINDS, executed at this office with neatness and dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms.

Blankets of all Descriptions for sale at the Banner office.

BLANK EXECUTIONS for sale at the Office of the Democratic Banner.

BLANK SUMMONS, for Justices of the Peace, for sale at the Office of the Democratic Banner.

BLANK MORTGAGES for sale at the Office of the Democratic Banner.

BLANK NOTICES to take Depositions, with printed instructions, for sale at the Democratic Banner Office.

BLANK DEEDS for sale at the Office of the Democratic Banner.

BLANK CONSTABLES' A. E. S. for sale at the Office of the Democratic Banner.

BLANK JUDGMENT NOTES for sale at the Office of the Democratic Banner.

BLANK APPRAISALS for real estate, for Master Commissioners in Chancery, for sale at the Democratic Banner Office.

BLANK VENDOR'S for sale at the Office of the Democratic Banner.

BLANK COGNOVITS, in debt and covenant, for sale at the Office of the Democratic Banner.

WILLIAM DUNDAS, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.

Office in Second Story of Woodward's New Block, corner of Main and Vine Streets.

[d&w] Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

MORGAN & CHAPMAN, ATTORNEYS.

THE undersigned having formed a partnership in the practice of the law, will give prompt and careful attention to all business entrusted to their care.

Office in the same room heretofore occupied by GEORGE W. MORGAN, on the West side of Main St.

GEORGE W. MORGAN, JAMES G. CHAPMAN.

Sept. 7, 1852.—2204-1

A CARD.

H. CURTIS & DEVIN, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors in Chancery.

HAVING formed a Co-partnership, will practice in the Courts of Kent, and adjoining counties. Office, in H. Curtis' Block, three doors South of the Bank.

[Mt. Vernon, May 11, '52]

DR. G. W. BARNES, HOMOEOPATHIST.

Office, Second floor, South-east corner of Woodward's New Building.

DR. D. P. SHANNON, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

INFORMS the citizens of Mt. Vernon, and the public generally, that he has removed his office to the south-east corner of Main and Chestnut sts., where he may be found at all times when not professionally absent.

Residence on Chestnut street, a few doors east of the "Bank" [Dec. 31, '52.—2355f]

J. W. F. SINGER, FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

Main street, four doors South of the Kenyon House, second floor.

Mount Vernon, Ohio.

CUTTING DONE ON SHORT NOTICE.

Mr. Vernon, Jan. 11, 1853.—2356-1f

A. J. REEVE, SURGEON DENTIST.

OFFICE and residence corner of Main and Chestnut streets, nearly opposite the Kn. County Bank.

Mt. Vernon, Jan. 20th, 1852.—d&w

E. B. GOVE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

Rooms immediately opposite the Kenyon House, over the city of Mt. Vernon.

Mount Vernon, Ohio.

Cutting done on short notice.—Feb. '53.—243-1y

CITY BOOK BINDERY.

J. RUSSELL, having returned to the room formerly occupied by him, Main street, directly opposite the Lybrand House, returns his sincere thanks to the citizens of Mount Vernon and Knox county for the liberal patronage they have extended to him, and shall endeavor, by diligent attention to business generally, to continue their favor, being prepared at all times to execute work with neatness, on the shortest notice and most liberal terms.

Mt. Vernon, December 21, 1852.—2455f

1853.

WILBOR & CASSELL

WILL ATTEND TO THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF

Flour, Grain, Fish, Salt, Potatoes, &c.

JOHN B. WILBOR, L. CASSELL.

Huron, Ohio.

March 29, 1853.—249-5m

New arrangement—Increased Facilities.

JOHN W. SPRAGUE, Agent, Mansfield & Sandusky city R. Co., at Huron, Ohio.

The M. & S. C. R. Co. have opened their Road to Huron, where they have large and convenient Ware-Houses, and will receive, store or forward property upon the same terms as at Sandusky.

Mark Packages "Care J. W. Sprague, Huron, Ohio."

March 29, 1853.—249-6m

BOOKS new monthly, Harper, Kluwer, Beckner, Gleason, Dicken's Yankee Notions American, and Greeley's Almanac, comic and other recent publications for sale cheap at

Jan. 25, '53. Norton's Book Store.

HUMBLE WORTH.

Tell me not that he's a poor man,
That his dress is coarse and bare;
Tell me not that his daily pittance
Is a workman's scanty fare;
Tell me not his birth is low;
That his pretensions are low;
Is he honest in his actions?
That is all I want to know.

Is his word to be relied on?
Has his character no blame?
Then I care not if he's low-born—
Then I ask not whence his name—
Turn away with scornful eye?
Would he, than defraud another,
Sooner on the scaffold die?

Would he spend his hard gained earnings
On a brother in distress?
Would he succor the afflicted,
And the weak one's wrongs redress?
Then he is a man deserving
Of my love and my esteem;
And I care not what his birth-place
In the eye of man may seem.

Let it be a low thatched roof—
Let it be a clay-built cot—
Let it be a parish workhouse—
In my eye it matters not
And if others will discern him,
As inferior to their caste,
Let them do it—I defend him
As a brother to the last.

THE WIFE.

She knelt beside his dying bed,
By friends forsaken now,
And gently raised his aching head,
And wiped his fevered brow;
She paused not for the vanished years
Which sorrow had made dim—
She thought not of her blinding tears,
Save those which fell for him.

She had been loved in early youth,
But love had long been gone,
And yet she mourned his vanished truth,
And brokenly lived on.
He was the father of her boy,
And could she think but ill
Of one so near her pride, her joy?
Ah, no! she loved him still.

And now, deserted and despoiled
By those who caused his fall,
Her woman's heart seethed with pride,
Forgave and pitied all.
The flower his haughty hand had cast,
To wither in its bloom,
Though worn and wan, was still the last
To deck his lonely tomb.

Miss Lucy Stone recommends that
"the daughters of this land should never
commit matrimony" until their legal
disabilities are removed. They are
about indicting her in Boston for
getting up a conspiracy to stop the
spread of that gospel clause which says
"multiply and replenish" legitimately.

A negro woman, in Bowling Green,
Ky., was delivered, a few days since,
of twins, one of whom was perfectly
white and the other a pure African.
Two citizens, a white and a black man,
are fathers of the product. Odd, isn't it?

If you would select a youth, who is
likely to make his mark in the world,
take one who is carting mud in a clam-
shell wagon, or building houses in the
sand; and not the delicate baby who
is fondling china lap-dog on the parlor
carpet.

LARGE EXPORTATIONS OF BREADSTUFFS.
—The exports of flour from New York
from January first to May first were
520,925 barrels, against 239,961 bar-
rels same time last year; and of wheat
840,341 bushels against 448,123 bushels
the same time last year.

The man who attempted to make a
fence out of beef steaks has just ob-
tained a patent for a machine to take
the kinks out of pigs' tails. He voted
the tig whicket at the late election.

Ex-Governor ABERNETHY, of Oregon,
offers to support an unmarried mission-
ary in that territory, and A. MERRILL,
Esq., will do the same in California.
Handsome young ladies preferred.

A Chaplain at one of our State pris-
ons, was asked by a friend how his
prisoners were.
"All under conviction," was the an-
swer.

Freckles may be removed by the fol-
lowing ingredients made into a wash:
One ounce of rectified spirits of wine,
a teaspoonful of muriatic acid, applied
with a camel's hair pencil, two or three
times a day.

The Canadian papers call for the
removal of negroes from the colony as
the morals of all classes are thereby
degenerating.

A great secret of education is, to
make the exercises of the body and
those of the mind serve always as a
recreation to each other.

To try a woman's patience, slam the
front door every time you come into
the house. If she will stand that with-
out "faring up" she will stand anything.

A FAMILY OF THIEVES.

BY PHIRISBY..

The oldest member of this family of
thieves, and the one most successful in
his thefts, because least watched, is
INATTENTION. He is very active in the
school-room, sometimes sitting on the
recitation-seat with the scholars,
and filling his pockets with his filch-
ings, which, strange to say, become
invisible as air as soon as he lays his
finger upon them.

He is a nimble, active fellow, a most
everywhere at once. You can tell him
by a vacant stare of the eye that he al-
ways wears.

His brother, INDOLIGENCE, is a great fat
fellow. He spends his time in doing
nothing, and has such a sleepy, stupid
look, that you would never think he
was guilty of taking other persons' property. He is one of the most arrant
thieves that ever visited a workshop, a
farm, or a school-house.

These two have a little black-eyed
sister, that you would never suspect of
being any relation, if you were not told.
Her name is MISCHIEF. She has raven
curls dancing over her temples, and is
overflowing with life and activity.

She does not steal quite so much as
her brothers, and is not half so sly; for
she snatches all she gets, and then
laughs you in the face for letting her
have it. She is very troublesome
among the little folks, but she finds a
great many that like her.

Another sister has light, flaxen curls,
and speaks always in a low, soft voice.
Her name is WHISPERING. You can
hardly hear her soft footfall as she wan-
ders around the room, and I am very
sorry to have to say that such a nice,
still body will pick pockets.

Most of my young readers have seen
her, I dare say, and know just how she
looks. Now, Helen, Susan, Charles,
and Henry, what is it that these thieves
steal?

KIND WORDS.

I often hear children speak roughly
and harshly to each other. To me, this
is very unpleasant. I would rather
hear a door creak on the rusty hinges,
or listen to a poor Sawney's hurdy-
gurdy, when it is out of tune. It grates
on my ear, and I say to myself: "These
youngsters have very unlovely disposi-
tions. They do not love each other as
they ought to do; and I am glad they
are not Francis Forrester's children."

And, this is just how all other persons
regard them. If, therefore, boys and
girls, you desire to be beloved by those
who are older than yourselves, and by
each other—if you wish to enjoy each
other's society, speak no harsh words:
for—

Harsh words are like the hail which beat
The herbage to the ground;
Kind words are like the gentle rain
Which scatters freshness round.

[Boys and Girls' May.]

A SORROWFUL BOY.

A writer in the Vermont Chronicle
relates the following as a fact that he
learned from good authority.
"I wish I was dead!" said a little boy
to his mother.

"Why, the boys pester me so about
father, and I don't want to go again in
the night, to the store after him."
His mother talked to him, but thought
he did not feel in earnest about it. But
one day when she had returned from a
visit, she enquired for her children,
and found all but this boy. She looked,
she called, but no answer. She
went to the barn as it was growing
dark. She opened the door, and there
in one corner, was the little sensitive
boy. She burst into tears. "O my
son, is it you?" She felt his cold hands
—he was dead!

At the funeral the father promised
to drink no more rum.

WHAT A SAD, WICKED WORLD.—The
Boston times tells us why:

"A clergyman who formerly resided
in Haverhill, Mass., and who officiated
at the same place on Sunday last, met
a sister in the church of that place, on
Monday, by appointment, they lodged
that night as man and wife at a hotel
in Pleasant-street. The Police were
reminded of the clerical obliquities
and pounced upon the guilty pair
Tuesday morning. On Wednesday
the parties signed a document ac-
knowledging their guilt and were per-
mitted to depart.

The fly, it is said has appeared in
the wheat in Washington county, Md.,
making sad havoc in whole fields.

"MY WIFE IS THE CAUSE OF IT."

It is now more than forty years ago
that Mr. L.—called at the house of
Dr B.—one very cold morning on his
way to R.—

"Sir," said the Doctor, "the weather
is very frosty; will you not 'take some-
thing to drink,' before you start?"
In that early day, ardent spirits were
deemed indispensable to warmth in
winter. When commencing a journey,
and at every stopping place along the
road, the traveler always used intoxi-
cating drinks to keep him warm.

"Oh," said Mr. L.—, "I never touch
anything of that kind, and I will tell
you the reason; my wife is the cause
of it. I had been in the habit of meet-
ing some of our neighbors very even-
ing for the purpose of playing cards.

We assembled at each other's shop, and
liquors were introduced. After a while
we met not so much for playing as for
drinking, and I used to return home
late in the evening, more or less intox-
icated. My wife always met me at the
door, affectionately, and when I
climbed her for sitting up so late for me,
she kindly replied, 'I prefer doing so,
for I cannot sleep when you are out.'

"This always troubled me: I wished
in my heart that she would only begin
to scold me, for then I could have re-
sorted and relieved my conscience.—
But she always met me with the same
gentle and loving spirit.

"Things passed on thus for months,
when I at last resolved that I would by
remaining very late and returning
much intoxicated, provoke her displeas-
ure, so much as to cause her to lecture
me, when I meant to answer her with
severity, and thus by creating another
issue between us, unburthen my bosom
of its present trouble.

"I returned in such a plight about
four o'clock in the morning. She met
me at the door with her usual tenderness,
and said, 'Come in, husband, I
have just been making a warm fire
for you, because I knew you would be
cold. Take off your boots and warm
your feet, and here is a cup of coffee
for you.'

"Doctor, that was too much. I could
not endure it any longer, and I resolv-
ed at that moment that I would never
touch another drop while I lived, and
I never will."

He never did. He lived and died
practising total abstinence from all in-
toxicating drinks, in a village where in-
temperance has ravaged as much as
any other in this State.

The man was my father, and that
woman my mother. The facts above
related, I received from the Doctor
himself, when on a visit to my native
village not long since.

May we not safely assert that were
there more wives like my blessed moth-
er, there would be fewer confirmed
drunkards?

"WEARING THE BREECHES."

The circumstance which we are about
to relate is true, and, although the
scene is laid in a spot which it is not
the province of any mortal to invade,
being the truth we must "out with it."
Do not consider it indelicate, but enjoy
the joke.

A newly-married couple awoke the
first morning after the vows had been
spoken. The husband pointed to his
unmentionables which hung on a
chair near by, and said,
"Wife, do you see those breeches?"
"Yes, John!"
"Well, get up and put them on!"
"Me, John? what do you mean? I
don't want to wear them!"
"Then, wife allow me to say that I
will, and please remember that now
and hereafter I "wear the breeches!"

It would be a fair presumption to
suppose that John will never be a hen-
pecked husband, nor his wife one of
your "strong minded women."—Plain-
dealer.

NOVEL COMBAT.—Something of a
brisk little combat took place upon the
landing yesterday between a terrier
bull dog and a small sized monkey.—
A crowd had gathered around to lis-
ten to an organ grinder who had a
monkey. That monkey, after grind-
ing out two or three tunes, he sent a-
round to make collections; in his round
he came across the dog, when a pitch-
ed battle commenced. The organ
grinder called out for his monkey, and
the owner of the dog said let 'em fight
the result was that the monkey came
off victor, biting off the tongue of the
dog, and completely disabling him, so
that his owner was glad to get him a-
way.—Cin. Enquirer.

INTERESTING STATISTICS

The following very interesting statis-
tics compiled from an appendix to a
report of the Secretary of the Treasury
to the United States Senate, on the
colonial and lake trade of the U. States,
presents at a glance, a picture of our
great resources:

Our average imports from 1821 to
1826, specie included, were \$80,878,
348; from 1848 to 1852, they were
\$181,066,579, showing that they have
more than doubled in thirty years. Our
average imports from 1821 to 1826
were \$69,439,785, and from 1848 to
1852, \$176,843,360. In 1821 the tun-
nage of the United States was only
1,208,958 tons; in 1852 it was 4,138,
441 tons, showing that it has more than
trebled in thirty years. Next to Great
Britain, we have a larger tonnage than
any nation in the world, and in five
years, at the present rate of increase,
we shall surpass Great Britain.

The value of our annual products
exceeds three thousand millions of dol-
lars, of which only about \$170,000,000
are sent abroad, leaving \$2,830,000,000
to be consumed at home and inter-
changed among the States. At least
\$600,000,000 is thus interchanged be-
tween the States of the Union.

The total debt of the several States
in 1851 was \$201,541,624, which was
less by some millions than it had been
during the previous ten years. The
value of property assessed in the same
States was \$5,983,149,407, the real
value being, however, \$10,068,157,779
—a pretty good security we think, for
their debts, whether owing at home or
abroad.

The total population of the villages,
towns and cities of the United States
is only 4,000,000, while the rural popu-
lation, the "honest peasantry, their coun-
try's pride," is 19,263,000. The four
cities of New York, Boston, Philadel-
phia and Baltimore contain a popu-
lation of 1,214,000, the amount of whose
real and personal property is \$702,000,
000, or \$578,812,000,000, or about \$1
20 each.

From returns from the agricultural
crops it appears that we raise annually
\$143,000,000 in wheat, \$301,200,000
in Indian corn, \$190,275,000 in hay,
\$70,840,000 in oats, \$73,125,000 in
Irish potatoes, and \$129,000,000 in cot-
ton, the whole crop being \$1,752,583,
042.

The animals slaughtered are worth
quite as much as the cotton, bringing
some \$188,000,000 per annum. One
of the most useful of our crops—wine
—is yet in its infancy, the West hav-
ing made only a little over 1,000,000
of gallons in 1851, worth about \$500,
000, but the cultivation is increasing,
and in a few years will be immense,
especially when New Mexico and Cal-
ifornia, which are admirably adapted
to it, shall go into the business.

No portion of the trade of the Union
has grown more rapidly within a few
years than that connected with the
steam marine. The total number of
steam vessels now employed on our
coast is 625, with a tonnage of 212,500,
and employing 11,770 men as officers
and crew. In the interior the number
of steam-vessels is 765, with a tonnage
of 204,725, and employing 17,607.

Our whole steam marine, therefore,
amounts to 1,390 vessels, with a tonnage
of 417,225, manned by 29,377 men,
and carrying, besides freight, about
40,000,000 of passengers every year.—
In this vast travel, only 750 lives were
lost in 1852—far too many, but not so
many as some people, who fancy every
steamboat a powder-house, are pre-
pared to expect.

The amount of money paid into the
treasury of the United States, as duties
on foreign goods in the year 1852, was
at New York, \$28,772,553; at Phila-
delphia, \$3,715,126; at Boston, \$6,250,
528; and at Baltimore, \$1,063,530. It
will be seen that New York more than
trebles all the other cities.

There are 12,808 miles of railroad in
operation in the United States, and
12,612 in progress—more than in all
the rest of the world.

"Liberty is a plant of slow growth"
was the remark of a great statesman.
Never was truer ideal! Nations like
individuals; if they would rule them-
selves, they must discipline themselves;
they must have a boyhood as well as
a childhood, before they can expect a
true manhood. It is easier as '48 pro-
ved, to proclaim than to preserve liber-
ty.

"TURTLES BY THUNDER."

The editor of the London Bay State has
been buying fancy eggs of some one in
Boston, at a big figure, which did not
turn out what he expected, and so he
concludes that the hen fever is a great
humbug. Served him right; he bought
what was said to be Cochon China eggs,
and after waiting patiently over four
weeks, he found six ducks in his hatch-
ing coop one morning. So much for
his forethoughtfulness.

That isn't half so bad as the case of
one of his neighbors, who paid a round
price for half a dozen choice eggs, queer
looking speckled eggs, small, round, out-
landish eggs, that he felt certain would
produce fine chickens, and which he
was very cautious in setting under his
best hen. At the end of a fortnight,
he was startled at the breakfast table,
to hear his favorite hen screaming
"bloody murder" from within the coop!
He rushed to the rescue, raised the box
lid, and found the hen on the nest, but
in a most frightful perturbation—strug-
gling, yelling, and cackling most vocif-
erously. He spoke to her kindly and
softly; he would appease and quiet her,
for there was great danger, lest in her
excitement and struggle she would des-
troy the favorite eggs, those rare eggs,
which had cost him so much money and
trouble. But soft words were in vain.
His "best hen" continued to scream,
and he raised her from the nest to look
to the cause of the trouble more criti-
cally. His astonishment was instantane-
ous, but immense; and his surprise
found vent in the brief but expressive
exclamation—"Turtles by Thunder!"

Such was the fact. The poor inno-
cent fancier was the victim of misap-
plied confidence. The party who had
sold him the eggs had sold the buyer
shockingly! And instead of a brood of
pure Cochon Chinas, he found that his
favorite hen had hatched half a dozen
pure Mud Turtles, all of which upon
breaking from the shells, seized upon
the flesh of the poor fowl, and had
well nigh destroyed her life before they
could be choked off! He has since
given up the chicken business, and has
gone into the dwarf pear culture.

Important Invention.

The Buffalo express says that a ma-
chine has been invented by a mechan-
ic of that city, though it is not yet
patented, which will do the entire
pegging of a shoe, with either one two
or three rows of pegs just as you
please, in from two to three minutes!
The number of rows make no differ-
ence in the time, and the work is pro-
nounced far better than hand work
can be. A further novelty in the case
is that this machine makes its own
pegs as it does its work, and thus
destroys the value of that ingenious
machine for making pegs that has so
long been both useful and profitable.

The Lunatic Asylum at Columbus,
Ohio, is now full, containing upwards
of five hundred patients. In fourteen
years there have been admitted 2116
patients, of whom 1035 were farmers,
being more than twelve times the num-
ber of those of any other occupation
except laborers, of which class there
were 130. The next highest on the
list is teachers, being 40. There were
24 clerks, 22 preachers, 21 tailors, 9
lawyers, 6 printers, 3 sea captains 2
musicians 2 medical students &c. &c. A-
mong the causes, spirit rappings is
now most frequent.

On Thursday the lightning train ran
into a flock of sheep several miles
west of this place making considerable
havoc. Quite a number of them were
in a twinkling exalted high. Of
course we quote mutton and wool firm
with an upward tendency. The loco-
motive caught five of them as they
came down, where they remained till
the train reached the depot, when two
of them jumped off and made them-
selves scarce before the conductor had
time to collect their fare. The others
declining to pay, were put off as "dead
heads!"—Grand River Record.

A friend, in speaking of California,
says if you call a physician to relieve
you, he generally does it; if not of the
disease, of your pocket book. For
three

BANNER NEWS & JOB OFFICE

The proprietor of the Banner having furnished this office with a large supply of new printing material, is prepared to execute upon the shortest notice and in the most perfect manner, all kinds of plain and fancy Job Printing, such as

CARDS, BLANKS, TICKETS, PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, LABELS, FANFOLDERS, ENVELOPES, LETTERS, ETC.

We respectfully solicit the printing patronage of our Democratic friends in this region of country. Office in Woodward's new brick building, corner of Main and Vine Streets.

DEMOCRATIC BANNER

MOUNT VERNON:
TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1856.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO,
WILLIAM MEDILL, of Fairfield.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
LESTER BLISS, of Allen.

SECRETARY—WILLIAM TREVITT, of Franklin.
TREASURER—JOHN G. BRESLIN, of Seneca.
ATTORNEY—G. W. MCCOOK, of Jefferson.
B.P. WORKS—WAYNE GRISWOLD, of Pickaway.
S. JUDGE—T. W. BARTLEY, of Richmond.

READ AND REFLECT.

Under this head will be found a communication from an Old Democrat in regard to the nomination of a candidate for the Legislature. We publish it in full, as it contains some fine observations on that subject.

The time is drawing nigh for the selection of a County Ticket, and a few words may not be amiss to those who are looking forward for a nomination to some office; and in all kindness we would say to them "read and reflect," and then ask themselves the question whether they have been weighed in the balance of Public opinion, and feel themselves fully qualified to discharge faithfully the duties of the office they are seeking.

The love for office is very great in some men regardless of the principles and welfare of the party. Little do they care for the fair name of the party if they can secure the nomination and get elected. The fees are what they are after, and are very willing to make two or three dollars per day while at the same time they will exert themselves to the utmost to get down the prices of others who labor for a living to the lowest figure: This is what they call economy. Out upon such chicanery!

We have nothing to say as to the course pursued by the party for the last three years, but so far as the future nominations are concerned we shall most likely exercise the same right claimed by every voter in the county, to write and speak as we please. No doubt some men will say that we should wait until after the nominations are made, and then go in for them with a hearty good will. This used to be the course pursued, but we shall, if it becomes necessary, speak both before and after nominations are made. Our pen and tongue shall not be tied on this question.

The Democratic party, its candidates and principles in this county, have suffered severely the last three years by not exercising a proper regard to the moral standing and qualifications of their candidates for office; and it now stands them in hand for the future to select the VERY BEST MEN—men whose moral characters stand high and above scandal or reproach. There are plenty of such men in our ranks who are as well qualified to discharge the duties of any office within the gift of the people, as any Whig now holding office in the county by virtue of Democratic votes. Does not the political history of the county for the last three years warn you to be more circumspect in the choice of your candidates for office? The answer is yes. Then why hesitate about that you know to be your duty? Why don't Democrats speak out plainly and boldly in advance of nominations, and check the last for office in those who are unworthy? Why do you shut your mouth and seal your lips until it is too late? Give us an open true hearted man who is not afraid to speak his mind freely. We like such a man because he will command respect and esteem for honesty of purpose.

Nominate GOOD MEN against whom no harm can be said and Old Knox will come out "right side up." Poor and indifferent nominations lead to defeat—such has been the history of all parties in years past, and with such evidence before us why do the Democracy of this county any longer hesitate to take a high and noble stand in the selection of the VERY BEST MEN for office.

War with Mexico.
Seems by many to be inevitable. Late dates from Washington point to such a result. Santa Anna, the great Mexican leader, plans for another set to with General Johnston. It may yet all end in smoke, but the signs of the times point to cannon balls and powder. Keep cool and wait a little longer and we shall know more about it.

Lafitte, the Pirate of the Gulf.
This is a book of 500 pages from the publishing house of DE WITT and DAVENPORT, N. Y. City. It is well got up and well worth by millions. It was written by J. H. Ingraham, whose fame as a writer of great merit stands high. The book is full of interest from beginning to end, and contains much historical information to the general reader. The description of the Battle of New Orleans is most splendid. The book is for sale at Cummings.

Davis' Self Adjusting Churn.
A full description of which we published last week, are manufactured and for sale by J. W. Miller of this city. They are said to be the VERY BEST Churn out and are selling as fast as he can manufacture them.

St. Paul, Minnesota.
Wm. Medill, the present Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, F. M. Ellis, Editor of the Lancaster Eagle, and George W. Armstrong of this city, are on a visit to St. Paul. Dunbar, Mackey, Fraher and Dr. White, are on their way to Texas.

All Right.
John Hough, an old type, has been appointed Postmaster at Chillicothe, Ohio. This is a good appointment and well deserved. Mr. H. established the Chillicothe Advertiser in 1851, and continued to publish it until 1856. We hope he will remember the Advertiser with the letter list.

An Agricultural College in Ohio.
The citizens of Clermont county are making an effort to establish an Agricultural College in their county. A meeting has been held, at which substantial evidence was given to justify the undertaking. If they should succeed, it will be the first of the kind in the State. Success easy we.

Some scamp made an attempt to break into the office of Dr. Campbell on Tuesday night last, but failed. Such villains ought to be punished on the spot.

Three hundred members were in attendance at the Ohio State Medical College at Dayton, on the 6th inst. Enough to physic all creation.

JOB PRINTING.

OF ALL KINDS, executed at this office with neatness and dispatch, and upon the most reasonable terms.
Books of all Descriptions for sale at the Banner office.

Distressing.
The few whigs left in Virginia feel very bad since their late defeat. The entire Democratic delegation to Congress has been triumphantly elected, which causes the whigs there to find fault with one another. There is one fact in the controversy, and that is there is scarcely a whig party left in Virginia. The Legislature is largely Democratic in both houses.

T. B. CUMMIS has purchased the Keokuk Dispatch. Mr. C. has been connected with the paper for several years as part owner, and its chief editor, and has now taken the whole establishment into his care. He is a bold and vigorous writer, and deserves well of the Democratic party in Iowa.

The Whigs of Alabama have nominated Richard W. Walker, as their candidate for Governor.

The Post-office at Kenton, was robbed a few nights ago of sixty dollars. The thief is still at large.

Dayton contains a population of sixteen thousand five hundred and fifty two.

Latter from Texas.
NEW ORLEANS, June 1.—Texas dates to the 27th ult., have been received here. The accounts of the discoveries of gold are still contradictory, and are, generally speaking, discouraging. It is reported that the quantity of gold found is too small to repay the labor of obtaining it.

Wool.
Wool ranged yesterday, in Mansfield, at from 42 to 50 cents—some fine lots a little over 50 cents.—*Mansfield Banner.*

The Fisheries.
Boston, June 3.—Late dates from Halifax state that the British fishing schooner Velocity had been driven from St. George's Bay, by a French cruiser. The Halifax papers note the fact with commendation, and cite the act as an example for the British cruisers to imitate.

Large Fire at Cincinnati.
CINCINNATI, June 4.—Underwood & Co's. flouring mill, Aaron & Shunt's furniture factory, and Rutherford's mineral water factory, in Fifth street, in this city, were destroyed by fire last night. Loss about \$25,000; insured for \$3,000.

The Mesilla Valley Troubles.
WASHINGTON, June 6.
Measures are about being adopted to notify the Government of Mexico that its occupation of the Mesilla Valley must be abandoned. Gen. Garland will soon leave for that station at the head of four hundred troops.

The Pacific Railroad Company have completed a road for 50 miles west of St. Louis, and it is under contract for 135 miles. Its length is to be 600 miles to the boundary of the State. The point where the road intersects the Kansas river, is the point at which Mr. Edward Beale is to take his departure on the survey of the Benton and Fremont route for a railroad to the Pacific.

The Anti-Bible Convention.
BARTFORD, Monday June 6, 1856.

The Anti Bible Convention broke up in a row last night, about 11 o'clock, the Chairman announcing that they would meet again before a great while, in some other part of New England. None of the various resolutions introduced were passed.

Arrival of Gen. Trias at El Paso.
BOSTON, Monday, June 6, 1856.—A letter received in this city from El Paso, announces that Gen. Trias arrived there on the 24th of April, with an army of 750 men, but finding Gen. Lane unsupported by the people, he, with his army, returned home.

Gen. Garland left for New Mexico on Saturday. It is said that he takes out with him instructions to call, in case of necessity, on the Governor of Texas for an adequate force to repel Mexican invasion of the disputed territory.

Hear them Talk.
Whiggery is a beauty. We will give you illustrative evidence. Two weeks ago we published the following extract from an article in the Highland News, called forth by the Free-soil meeting recently held at Hillsborough:

"The Whig party dead, forsooth. We expect to see the day, and that not far off, when it will be able to give the combined forces of Locofocoism and its Free Soil allies such a drubbing as will convince them of their defeat. Let them put that in their pipe and smoke it."

This Whig editor writes down Free-soilism as a Locofoco ally. It is the home organ, too, of the Whig candidate for Governor. Now hear the Lebanon Star, a Whig paper, whose editor is in full communion in the Whig Church. Samuel Lewis is engaged in the herculean effort of endeavoring to persuade the hundred and seventy thousand Whigs of Ohio, to go over to the mighty Free-soil party and elect Mr. Lewis Governor. A modest request, truly. Suppose the Free soilers come over to the Whigs, where they properly belong, and elect Mr. Barrere Governor?"

This Whig editor tells his readers that the Free soilers properly belong to the Whig party. One of these editors would seem to be mistaken. It is the course the leaders of that party pursue; wherever they think it more profitable to abuse Free soilers, they do it, and wherever they think it will pay better to try the Free-soil track, they do it.—*Chillicothe Ad.*

The editor who attempts to please every one will please no one.—*Franklin Jeffersonian.*
And the editor who folly sufficient to induce him to try to please every body had better get out of the business as soon as possible.

Consolidation.
We are informed that the arrangements for the consolidation of the Norwalk and Sandusky roads, explicitly include the construction of the Port Clinton road, and also the route hitherto projected through Fremont to Defiance in the direction of Port Wayne.—*Sandusky Mirror.*

Goon.—The Democrats of Mahoning county have called a public meeting to express their disapprobation at the re-election of Hon. Elihu Whittlesey, of that county, as Comptroller of the Treasury of Washington.

A Licking County Farmer's Wool.
A farmer in Licking county last fall wooled forty-six sheep for \$66. He sold his wool this spring to J. L. Birkey, Newark, for \$68. He has an increase of his flock thirty-nine lambs; has lost none in the meantime. The cost of keeping he reckoned at not over \$10. This is not an extraordinary case either. The wool was of an ordinary quality.

Licking county is said to be the greatest wool county in the Union. It even exceeds Washington county, Pennsylvania. The statistics will show it.

What is the use of going after the golden fleece, over plains and oceans?—*Statesman.*

The new telegraphic fire alarm in New York is nearly completed. Seven out of the nineteen machines to be put up at the police stations are ready for operation.

FOR THE BANNER.

READ AND REFLECT.
Mr. ELLIS:—The season of corn planting being now over, I have concluded to plant an idea. And if my terms will meet your approbation, I will take a small portion of your democratic territory and work it on the shares, in the way of mingling my small voice among the many larger ones, that labor to teach men how to vote, as well as the most approved "modus operandi to curtail drunkards' Morgins."

I will be pardoned by yourself and readers for this seeming presumptuous freedom, when I inform you that I have waited long and anxious, indeed ever since the reception of your 25th of March No. for the appliance of a more able hand at the job, one more scientific, in the art of goose quill farming, than your humble servant, whose time and talent is more particularly devoted to cornfields and later patches.

As a "lecturer" to my subject I will refer you to Mr. Greenleafs last announcement in the *Afreasid* No. as an independent candidate for a seat in the lower branch of the Ohio Legislature at its ensuing session.

I am both a Son of Temperance, and a Democrat—I am these from principle and nothing else, and having been for upwards of 20 years a voting member of the democratic ranks. I never have, nor do I now see any good cause for a retrograding step, "for still her cause is onward and upward" her progressive spirit leaves nothing of the old untouchable behind, nor nothing of the new untouchable that is calculated for man's improvement, but takes all in her grasp and moves them rapidly and irresistibly along with it in truth a party of principle—and the only one to be depended upon to carry the great temperance enterprise to its wanted locality. That temperance has taken a place upon the platform of democratic principles no sane man can deny, and if there is any point to carry this principle to a successful rally it is here. I aver that to separate this from all other good causes, and depend upon all the isms and seisms extant to push it to a successful issue is *fanaticism* in the broadest view of the term, and to treat this subject or any other good one with a fanatical spirit, it must sooner or later become numbered among the things that were, and then remain beyond the power of any circumstance either in the present or future to resurrect it or bring it to life again.

These "one horse men" must expect the temperance bill will supply us with meats and lodging (no drink) and embody all other necessary measures that it will settle the dispute upon the tax law, and bank law, and furnish us an efficient school law, regulate commerce and settle boundary questions and lastly and leastly abolish slavery in the south, this will be expected from a representative that is elected by the amalgamated votes of democrats, free-soilers and that party that once termed themselves whigs. Effectual legislation on the subject of temperance will do much for the good of society—but it will accomplish nothing but its own work. Mr. Greenleafs opines that it will be a piece of bad policy for him to risk his temperance sentiments in the fiery furnace of political conventions, lest peradventure they might tie his hands from future action on that great subject. I hope and trust that after 25 years service in the good cause that he has not become ashamed of it and afraid to proclaim the sentiments anywhere, a good temperance man will "sing" it out from the house in the street, in a political convention or out of it—he will not fear to risk the sentiment with either of the political parties, for a majority of either are temperance men—any good citizen has a choice of sentiments—and belongs to party only through motives of principle and if he is a good and efficient member he will stick to it and assist to add on all the good measures he can instead of running away with them, he will also urge the propriety of selecting such men as will guard all not with blood-stained and sensual passions, but with a certain old fashioned weapon termed truth and veracity. The temperance cause is only now hunting a place in the political arena, and I am confident that she can find quite a snug little abiding place in the democratic creed, if its friends do not all become as nervous as Mr. Greenleaf and run before the first gun is fired.

The democratic candidates were not interrogated on this subject last fall neither before nor after the nomination, consequently it cannot be considered a test of the party on the subject of temperance. I own that Mr. Withrow taken a more decided stand in the affirmation of that question when it was before the house last winter, the response of the party would have been amen. But let us now try how independent Mr. Greenleaf is in his present attitude. There is J. W. Vance T. Cooper, Lindsey, and another Cooper, Gardner and eleven others (counting Mr. Greenleaf) making in all a speckled group of 16 in convention met and they unanimously agree that Mr. Greenleaf shall take the banner in one hand and the sword in the other and commence a protracted march of some 6 or 7 months to the ballot box where the balance of the yeomen and freemen of Old Knox are only permitted to applaud or reject the nomination. If I should be permitted to judge of the political complexion of this convention taking the 4th or 5th named at the head of the list for my criterion I would pronounce it a freesoil convention; and according to the rule of honor explained by Mr. Greenleaf for "gamblers" "the winner if he receives it is honor bound to pay if he loses" of course there should be as much honor among abolitionists the rule of "honor and good faith, being applicable Mr. Greenleaf would as willing support J. W. Vance had he been the fortunate one, as he will expect Vance in "good faith" to support him, and friend Vance (if he has not "slid" again) being as firmly bound by this rule of honor and good faith to give his influence and vote to the anti-slavery scheme, as is to Mr. Greenleaf and anti-slavery, and there is the voters too in convention being equally bound by the same rule they must of course be all of the same piece and firmly bound by the golden cords of honor to abide the nomination let it fall on whom it would, we must therefore recognize Mr. Greenleaf as the nominee of the freesoil party; and it must be either a mistake of Mr. Greenleaf or the printer to publish him an independent candidate—and as it is said and generally believed that an "honest confession is good for the soul" I shall retract the charge of separation, and yield him the credit of party addition but by the union "fanaticism has been made doubly sure and will not be considered an item in this confession. After congratulating the freesoil party with their success in "scaring up" a temperance nominee I shall urge the propriety of the democratic party doing likewise when the proper time arrives to act. The democracy cannot fear condemnation, disgrace or defeat by placing this grand scheme upon their platform of well selected principles. Some legislative action on this subject is much required and loudly called for by the people. The party has been truly the poor man's shield, a refuge for the down trodden and oppressed, it is not now supposable that they will turn a deaf ear to the wants of the people, and tears and prayers of the suffering thousands of innocent and helpless beings who may look to that party alone for sympathy and help. They may look in vain for succor at the hands of these changing vacillating unsteady politicians who claim everything and act out nothing, who promise and never perform; whose chief aim is to break down the democratic party and ride themselves into power on its ruins; who have

claimed all names and all principles from the days of ancient federalism to the present days of "no-partyism." Their recent promises to support party democratic temperance nominee to be given yet, and I hope and trust that the party will give them a chance to redeem one pledge before their sinking ship settles itself down to its eternal abode in the "vasty deep." Even in their dying struggles they are suspicious for laying schemes to pledge away men long cherished and well tried political sentiments. A specimen of this can be seen in the Alliance constitution that are scattered broadcast over both county and State, well fed and well paid emissaries whose sympathy for the poor drunkard increases as they near the pile of glittering gold.

But let us return to Mr. Greenleaf. He thinks it probable that a certain portion of the democrats will nominate an anti-temperance candidate, but I hope I shall be able to some degree to dispel these fears by asserting my opinion that the various drunkard in the party would scorn such a nomination. But many of them can be found who are in sentiment Maine law men and would be glad of an opportunity to cast their vote for some friend that would remove the temptation out of his reach. I would not vouch for what the *rum seller* may do; but there is some honor left among the rum drinkers, as well as among "abolitionists and gamblers" and there are many of them to be found who will even assist "to tie their own hands from future action in this suicidal vice by casting their vote for a bold fearless and consistent temperance man.

Yours, &c., W. J. Mc.

[From the Ottawa (U. C.) Citizen, May 28.]
The Great Ottawa Upper Canada—Twelve Townships burnt over—Two Islands entirely swept—Three Hundred and Thirty Families rendered Houseless—Great Suffering.

The Upper Ottawa country has been visited with a terrible calamity. Hundreds of families are houseless and almost without food, and a large extent of country presents a blackened picture of desolation. On the 16th inst. a conflagration swept the country from the Deep River to within a short distance of the Bonnechere River, destroying houses, fences, barns, cattle, provisions, grain, and every description of property that came in its way. It is miraculous that the lives of the inhabitants were saved, only two persons, it appears, having perished.

The fire originated from the burning of new land in different parts of the country, and owing to the warm sunshine and high wind on Monday, it suddenly increased and spread with fearful rapidity. During the early part of the day the wind blew from the southwest, and carried the fire from the rear of the townships in Upper Canada northward toward the settlements on the Ottawa river. At the same time it was making alarming progress in Shoen and Chichester, on the north or Lower Canada shore, and on the upper or westerly part of Alameda Island. Soon after one o'clock the wind suddenly came round to the west and blew with increased violence. The fire, which till then was scattered and spread over a considerable extent of country, through the townships of Pembroke, Stafford, and Westmeath, which lie in order as named, soon united and became a dense mass of flame, and swept with fearful fury through the interior, passing over portions of Ross, Bromley, and Horton, towards the Bonnechere river. During the greater part of the afternoon the scene was truly terrific. On the Alameda Island the destruction going on, at the same time, was equally dreadful. The fire, which had been burning for some time, was now head to foot. Only two or three dwellings remain out of about one hundred, thus leaving seventy-nine families here alone houseless. The Calumet Island also suffered severely.

The country burnt over extends in Upper Canada, from the Upper part of Pembroke and Stafford to near the Bonnechere river, in Horton and Adamston, the distance in that direction being nearly thirty miles, and from the best information it appears that it would average some twelve miles in width. The townships which suffer here are Pembroke, Stafford, Westmeath, Bromley, Ross, and Horton, and about two hundred families are in them left houseless; in fact, totally "burned out."

The Alameda island is about fourteen by five miles in extent, with ninety-seven families, in a similar condition. The country on the north shore being settled only a short distance back from the river, contains proportionally fewer settlers; and there the number of sufferers may be put at about thirty families. This would make altogether something near three hundred and thirty families sufferers by this calamity. In some instances the individual loss exceeds one thousand pounds. The area of country burned over is about four hundred and fifty square miles, total.

To provide seed for the ground and food for four months to come, will require, at the lowest estimation, seven thousand pounds. Less than that sum will not do it. One-fourth of this amount may perhaps be raised in this part of Canada, but where is the remainder—over four thousand pounds—to come from? We look to the Legislature for this assistance. For every good reason it should be granted forthwith. The necessity of the case—the importance of the demand—the awful nature of the calamity—and withal the immense annual revenue derived from this section of Canada, should be grounds sufficient to warrant the appropriation required. Let the Legislature speedily appropriate five thousand pounds at least to meet immediate and absolute necessities.

Frightful Accident.
We were yesterday informed by Mr. H. O. Ames, superintendent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railway, of a most horrible accident that took place at Dayton on Thursday evening. Mr. Lane, freight conductor on the Dayton road, it appears was about starting out of the city with his train, and was coupling the locomotive to the cars, standing or walking, as is customary in such cases, between the cars when they are moving very slowly. He had finished his work and was about leaving that position when he stepped into a cattle-guard, and before he could extricate himself or assistance reach him, he was caught by the car-wheels and had both arms torn from his body; one of his legs was also frightfully mangled and his person otherwise injured. It is a wonder, from his position, that he was not instantly crushed to death. His case is a dangerous one, but he was living when Mr. Thompson's train left Dayton yesterday morning.—*Cin. Eng.* June 4.

A Second War with Mexico.

We shall probably have a second war with Mexico! This announcement is unexpected and startling, but true. Everything points to a bloody issue of the Mexico question. The foundation for hostilities is already laid deep and strong. Santa Anna claims the disputed territory in unequivocal terms. He says distinctly, as follows, through his organ (which is an organ):

"We have no intention to discuss in this article the boundary question. It is so clear, as regards the territory to which it refers, that nothing but bad faith could have rendered it doubtful, or decided it in favor of North American interests. The Boundary Commission declared the territory within the jurisdiction of Mexico, and that declaration has all the force of a treaty stipulation, according to the terms of the treaty itself. Upon this substantial fact there can be no controversy; we therefore will waste no time about it."

Now here is something strenuously affirmed which our government as strenuously denies. And there is no qualification about it. "Upon this substantial fact," says Santa Anna "there can be no controversy." Here then is a complete antagonism between the two countries! Santa Anna is preparing, in every possible way, to maintain his pretensions. He is reviving old grudges against the Americans. He has indicted severe penalties upon those officers who surrendered to Gen. Scott. He is raising up the ashes of heroes, who lost their lives in the late war, and re-interring them with splendid rites. He is manufacturing the states into military provinces, and making each Governor a general of a division. He is putting forth most strenuous exertions to increase and perfect the national army. He is urging, through the Universal, that Mexico was vanquished because under the old regime, her nationality was weakened and destroyed, and asserting that his (Santa Anna's) change of system will enable Mexico to cope with us. And lastly he has sent Gov. Trias with a large troop to occupy the Mexico valley and keep it. The United States have also dispatched Gen. Garland to the scene of action with orders to obtain sufficient military power from Texas to repel Gov. Trias from the usurped domain, if necessary!

Now here, as we have before said, all the facts are indicative of war. They point to it as plainly as all the antecedents pointed to the war of '47. The views which we have given are not those of an agitator, or alarmist. They are entertained by the leaders of the conservative press. The Washington Republic (4th) which is proverbially slow and sedate, says: "We proceeded to consider a few days since whether Santa Anna entertained any doubt of the entire submission of Mexico to his will.—We thought that he perhaps employed the national prejudice against the United States as an apology for assuming despotic power. But we now believe he was sincere in his hostility, and confident of the incapacity of his country to resist him. She has surrendered at discretion."

According to this authority, it is obvious that he believes the late conquest of Mexico was owing to her civil dissensions, and that with his military genius, and the force of a central despotism at his disposal, he can restore the honor and perhaps regain the territory which Mexico has lost. We believe this error, compounded of vanity and malevolence, will cost him his throne and perhaps the good rest of his unhappy country.

From these extended extracts we are satisfied that Santa Anna desires to bring his subjects up to the war point.

There are evidences that he is also determined to admit no question upon the questions of title to the disputed territory of the Mesilla. The New York Times, of the 6th, which is generally cool and moderate in its tone, has the following:

"It is impossible for Mexican Gen. Trias, and American Gen. Garland, to execute their respective orders without conflict and bloodshed. The occupation on the part of one as matter of right, a given space, forbids the introduction of another and equal volume at the same place. War is apparently unavoidable; a war on the model, doubtless, of the last; war with the same pernicious concomitants, and still more dangerous results."

"No doubt disturbs the settled conviction of Santa Anna, that it is Mexican soil which is in danger; certainly, no doubt, that an opportunity is offered for avenging the griefs of 1847, and restoring the lost splendor of Mexican 'nationality.' A contest at the present moment will array for the first time the nation unitedly against the North Americans; testing, as Santa Anna conceives, the strength of the two powers under circumstances of equality and fairness. Hence the cheerful readiness to set about it, and the slight difficulty we shall find in inciting an early contest. National troops are ordered to the frontier to reinforce the hasty levies of Gen. Trias. He is to be sustained at all risks and costs."

"The administration is resolved to sustain the position of Mr. Lane. Negotiations is disclaimed; the Mesilla is to be assumed. If the seizure be resisted, as it is morally certain it will be, hostilities are counted upon; and then for all the circumstances of glorious war. Gen. Pierce certainly advances upon the alternative with his eyes open."

In this connection the following telegraphic despatch, which we find in the New York papers, is worthy of special notice. The Union with. The necessity of the case—the importance of the demand—the awful nature of the calamity—and withal the immense annual revenue derived from this section of Canada, should be grounds sufficient to warrant the appropriation required. Let the Legislature speedily appropriate five thousand pounds at least to meet immediate and absolute necessities.

Washington, June 4.
"To-morrow's Union will contain an able carefully considered, and grave article upon the subject of our New Mexican affairs. It takes ground that the conduct of Gov. Trias in seizing upon an armed force, Mexico Valley, is an outrage combined with folly. That, considering the weak condition of Mexico, it would hardly be magnanimous in the United States to make a hostile demonstration, but, if the act is not disavowed by the Mexican authorities, then the United States cannot hesitate how to act. The article bears the stamp of authority, and will attract attention."

If the sentiments expressed by the Union are those of our government, then war may be regarded as a fixed fact, for the seizure of Mexico Valley will never be disavowed by the Mexican authorities.

On the whole, as things now stand, we may confidently expect a second war with Mexico.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

The Transportation of Convicts.
The English are perplexed to know where they shall establish a penal colony. The people of Van Diemen's land will not have them, and the proposition to send them to the Cape of Good Hope nearly caused a rebellion. The Falkland Islands are now suggested. It is stated that the number of convicts annually transported from England exceeds 2,000, and that 50,000 persons are now under transportation for life.

Barrel Machine.

William Trapp & Co., of Elmira, N. Y., are the patentees of one of the most ingenious machines of the day. They are for the manufacture of barrels, and as we have seen one in operation, we are enabled to speak confidently of their economy, and the beauty of the work turned out.

It has been thought as impossible for steam machinery to turn out cooper work as to set type, but ingenuity has overstepped the barrier, and by a proper distribution of work, any thing from a white lead keg to a beef-tierce is turned out with great rapidity, and of a beauty and quality unequalled by hand work.

The first process in the course of construction is the sawing out of the staves, which is done by a saw in the shape of a cylinder, out of billets of wood not necessarily straight rifted nor choice stuff. In fact any common oak will answer.

After seasoning, the staves are passed through a machine which saws them to uniform length, and the same hand passes them into another machine which turns the inside of the stave smooth, and makes them all of a uniform thickness.

The next process is the jointing. A workman springs the staves into a rack, which he holds in his hand, which is adjusted to give the proper bilge. It is then pressed upon a horizontal revolving jointer, which puts on the straight edge in an instant. In hand cooperage, this is the nicest part of the work, as the stave is jointed by the eye alone, and the best workmen often find it necessary to use flaging to get a perfect joint. But the machine does it by rule, and in ten thousand staves the rule would not be varied a hair's breadth.

The cask is now set up by hand, and heavy iron truss hoops driven on. A rim of iron with a row of dogs on the edge, are set into the staves at each end, and are confined to their places by a shaft of iron running through the centre. The truss hoops are then knocked off, the cask is put into a machine, and the outside turned and sand-papered in a moment.

Next comes the champing and crozing, which is done at both ends at once, in a few seconds of time.

The cask is now ready to receive the heads, which are put in, and the casks hooped off by hand. The heads are turned in a lathe at the rate of six or eight a minute, and so exact and uniform in size that they will fit any cask. The whole work goes together with such nicety that scarcely a joint can be seen. A flour barrel is just as tight and complete as a beef tierce, and a thousand would not vary a pint in their capacity. This prevents any cheat in the measure or tare, and articles put into them would command a ready sale from their very handsome appearance. About eight to ten heads will turn out one hundred and fifty four barrels or tierces per day. When this machine is set up, we advise all interested to go and see it in operation, and we have no hesitation to believe they will coincide with us in the opinion that it is the greatest improvement in coopering ever made.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

Fatal Folly at the Falls.
On Sunday afternoon, a party of nine men, in two skiffs, engaged in a race across the Ohio at the head of the falls, opposite Louisville. They soon initiated some of our larger craft, and came in contact, one of the skiffs capsizing. Five of the seven clung to it, the sixth got on a rock, the seventh, Alfred Von Brunt, lately from Schenectady, N. Y., was drowned. The others got out safely. A Mr. Atkins, of Jeffersonville, who saw the peril of the man who lodged on the rock on the falls, went to his assistance on horseback, but by some mishap he was thrown from his horse and drowned. The man was subsequently saved by persons who went out to him with a skiff, from the Indian shore.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

Jane Pushee.
Died at Antagonish, N. C., on the 5th ult., aged 105 years. She was the relic of the late Nathan Pushee, who was trumpeter Major on the staff of Gen. Washington in the Revolutionary war of the United States, and who died at Onslow, on his return from the United States, in 1838, after having been admitted a revolutionary pensioner, and having received back pay for a number of years. The deceased was the first white woman who came to that part of the county of Sydney, having settled there in 1784. Her descendants number one hundred and forty-seven, being ten children, seventy grand children, and sixty-seven great-grand children.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Bible in Schools.
In the Maryland House of Representatives on Wednesday last, a bill, prohibiting the use of sectarian books in public schools, was amended by adding a proviso that this prohibition shall not extend to the Bible; and ordered to a third reading.

The editor of the Ellington Herald, the Abolition organ of Western New York, Mr. A. S. Brown, has been sold badly. He received rather a well written poem entitled "Spring, by Ida Forrester," which he inserted with eagerness. The secret soon leaked out that the poem was an acrostic, and read as follows: "Jack-ass Brown you should be made to kiss a nigger wench." Nice business for a Poet!

Riot at Quebec—Father Gavazzi and others Badly Beaten.
At Quebec, June 8.

Father Gavazzi attempted to deliver his second lecture in the free church last evening; but, upon stating that the Romish inquisition extended to Ireland, through the agency of Ribbonism, a man in the assembly got up and exclaimed, "It's a lie!" This appeared to be a signal to parties outside, and immediately a shower of stones came through the windows. The mob then rushed into the church, armed with clubs and stones, and seized Gavazzi and attempted to throw him over the pulpit. The latter, however, defended himself, and knocked many of his assailants down with a chair. Finally he was thrown from the pulpit and subsequently rescued from the mob by his friends. Mr. Gavazzi's secretary was badly beaten. A detachment of soldiers from the garrison came into the church and soon cleared it of its assailants. The mob then went to the Parliament House, calling for an obnoxious member, named Brown, threatening vengeance upon him. Father Gavazzi not dangerously injured.

Smiths Lath cutting Machine—A Mechanical Wonder.

This wonderful machine is in daily operation at the foot of Seneca Street on the canal.

The machine is the invention of Henry C. Smith, of this city, who is well known here as possessing uncommon ability. He was engaged about a year in perfecting the original plan. The machine in operation in this city was built and is the property of Geo. P. and George Smith who owns the patent right for Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana. It is enclosed in a frame building, and is moved by a steam engine. The frame work is of very stout timbers. The logs, which are generally white wood, are previously rounded, smoothed, and sawed into the proper length. The log to be cut up is secured by heavy iron dogs so fixed that the log must revolve

The Old Clothing Store.
A. WOLF
NOT unmindful of the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon his establishment, returns his sincere thanks, to his friends & numerous customers, and most respectfully informs them and the citizens of Knox county generally, that he has just received and opened a LARGE and well SELECTED STOCK OF SPRING and
SUMMER GOODS,
Which he offers to the public as CHEAP as the

CHEAPEST FOR READY PAY.

His stock consists in part of the following articles. Fine Cloth coats of all sizes, colors and prices. Pants, of all sizes, colors and prices. Hats, from the finest satin down to twed.

Shirts, under shirts, shirt collars, handkerchiefs, gloves cravats, &c. He also keeps on hand a large assortment of

Trunks, Valises, and Carpet Bags of Various sizes, which call fail to meet the wants of all who will call and examine the goods, which will be sold upon the most reasonable terms.

Remember the **OLD CLOTHING STORE** in the corner room of **Goldwards** new brick building is the place to go to get the worth of your money, or in other words the place to get the best **DEALINGS.**

CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Manufactured to order upon the shortest notice and warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. The public are invited to call and examine my stock, believing I can suit them as to quality and price.
Good Linen Coats for sale at our Store for One Dollar
April 12, 1853.

AT WHOLESALE.
Arrangements have been made with heavy dealers in Cincinnati and the East, by which the undersigned can supply country merchants and others, at Wholesale on the most desirable terms, full

as low as they possibly can purchase goods themselves, thereby *saving* the expenses of a trip to the city. Remember that all work manufactured at my store is warranted and clothes manufactured in Cincinnati and the East I do not warrant.

A. WOLF.

April 13, 1853.

Notice of Limited Partnership
W. M. CUNNINGHAM of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, and **Moses White** now of Mount Vernon, late of Cincinnati, Ohio, have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the statutes of the state of Ohio, for the transaction of business in Mount Vernon as **BOOK SELLERS;**

STATIONERS AND MUSIC DEALERS
 under the name and firm of W. M. Cunningham,
 and that the parties interested in said firm are W.
 M. Cunningham who is a general partner, and
 Moses White who is special partner, that Moses
 White is to contribute the sum of five thousand
 dollars in cash towards the common stock, and
 the said copartnership is to commence on the 8th
 day of April 1853, and terminate on the 8th day
 of April 1858.

W. M. CUNNINGHAM,
 MOSES WHITE:

Da ed Mt Vernon, April 1st 1853. n516w

A. E. DAVIDSON,

WHOLESALE and retail Grocer : Dealer in
Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Lard, Dried fruit
Timothy, Clover, and Flax seed, three doors south
of the City House, Mount Vernon, Ohio.
Goods on Store and for Sale.

Coffee, Syrups, Saleratus, Alum, Teas, Raisins,
Madder, Sugar, Tobacco, Spices, Cotton
Yarn, Mollasses, Ohio, Nuts, W. S. Girdage,
Wooden wares, Glass, Tar, Lead, Shingles, Powder,
Brooms. Foreign and Domestic Liquors, with ev-
ery other article in the Grocery line, lower than
ever offered in the western market.

September 24, '52-n23.

NEW STORE AND FIRM.

THE undersigned having formed a partnership

1.) by the name of Vincent & Brother, have opened a new and well assorted Stock of Goods, in the village of Brownsville, Brown township, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Iron, Nails, Glass, &c., &c., which they offer to the public upon the most accommodating terms. Call at the new store of Vincent & Brother and examine their stock and terms, before purchasing elsewhere.

S. M. VINCENT,
R. M. VINCENT.

Brownsville Sept. 6, 1852.—u20—tf

NEW READY-MADE
CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,

SOUTH EAST CORNER OF 41 & 42 ST.

WE take this opportunity of informing the citizens of Mount Vernon, and surrounding places, that we are just receiving a splendid assortment of Fall and Winter Clothing, which for style and superiority of finish cannot be surpassed.

We are determined to make our establishment the pride of Mt. Vernon, and second to none in the west. It shall be our effort to make our house a place where **GOD GOODS, LOW PRICES, AND FAIR DEALING,**

are prominent characteristics. Soliciting a share of your favors, assuring you, that our utmost endeavors shall be devoted to the interest of our cus-

CLOTHING DEPOT.
JACKSON & NEWELL.
CO. N. B. The highest price paid in trade, for hats, coats, suits, shirts, pants, boots and wood. J. & N.
October 11, 1852.—u25

Administrator's Notice.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified by the Probate Court, within and for Knox county, Ohio, as Administrator on the estate of John A. Durbin, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are notified to make immediate payment to the undersigned, and all persons holding claims against said estate, are notified to present them legally proven

to settlement within one year from this date.
BAPTIST DURBIN.
May 27th 1853. *

EAGLE
CLOTHING STORE,
ST. VEENON, O.,
H. ROSENTHAL, PROPRIETOR.

All hail the Eagle, monarch of the air,
To pluck one feather from his wing, who dare!
Proud Emblem of our highly prosperous land!

Beneath his shield what noble heroes stand!
Beneath his wide spread wings prepared to soar
Is seen the far famed Eagle Clothing Store,
Where Clothing for the million can be bought,
For every article, really next to naught,
That all who purchase readily confess,
They never wore so good and cheap a dress,
Tight and loose necks, of every shape and size,
Frock Coats and Vests that will delight the eyes,
With stylish Pants, all fitting neat and well,
(None others in the town shall ever excel.)
Let those who doubt me make an early call,
On the Proprietor, H. ROSENTHAL.

A. R. begs leave most respectfully
to return his sincere thanks to his numerous friends

and the public generally, for the extensive patronage bestowed on him since the opening of his establishment, which has far exceeded his most sanguine anticipations, and confidently hopes, by strict attention to their general requirements, to merit a continuance of their favors.

He also begs leave to inform them that he has just received a most

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF GOODS FOR

THE SPRING AND SUMMER TRADE,

which have been selected with the greatest skill and judgment possible, and consisting of

Every Variety of Pattern. Shade and Texture.

cannot fail to satisfy the most scrutinious. We also wish to inform all those who are not already aware of the fact, that having purchased his immense stock at the lowest possible cash prices, and having all his Clothing

Manufactured on the Premises, under the superintendence of a man of first rate ability, founded on long practical experience, he is determined that his firm shall not be equaled by any other in this State, for

Economy, Style, Workmanship and Quality of materials, as all who favor him with their patronage will readily admit.

MAY 24, 1862. n51f

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